

# THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

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## Politics and General Literature.

VI.]

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### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—813—

#### Politics of Europe.

##### “THE IMMORTAL MEMORY.”

Napoleon Bonaparte conversing one day upon the fame of artists, asked how long a valuable picture might be preserved, and being answered, “Possibly four hundred years,” exclaimed contemptuously, “What an immortality!” If painters are to be pitied on this score, how much more ought we to sympathise with the brevity of the glory of certain modern politicians, and more especially with that of the great man “now no more,” whose waning reputation, has suggested to us the heading of this article. Under their present melancholy circumstances we will spare Pitt Clubs; it would be “ridiculous excess” to spend powder upon them, reminding us as they do of an old beau in a consumption, or any other combination of impotence and pretension, which excites a sardonic smile at the weakness of human nature. For some years past, we firmly believe the necessity of attending them has been the most irksome thing imaginable to the good men and true, who think themselves bound to put a good face upon the matter; but in the present year the celebration has been attended by incidents so peculiarly untoward, that the consciousness of their silly situation could not but cloud the powers of face of the most determined devotees. It has accordingly done so, and that so unequivocally, we are satisfied, that when a few weak old gentlemen are carried to their fathers, the celebration of this auspicious birth-day will pass away along with them.

We have been led into the foregoing observations by an attentive perusal of the debate on the motion of Mr. Western, for an enquiry into the expediency of a return to the Paper System. Upon the propriety of that motion, and the merits of the arguments by which it was supported, it is not our intention to enter. While we allow the suffering which a return to the legal standard has produced, and recollect with a degree of amazement the ignorant *sang-froid* with which the two Houses sanctioned an operation so tremendous, we can see nothing in a return to the mire, but a reaction in that operation which would render the effects a thousand times worse. We have said ignorant *sang-froid*, for whatever may have been the case with Ministers, it is evident that nine-tenths of our virtual Representatives acted in perfect ignorance, and knew nothing of what they were doing. Indeed, we are occasionally disposed to be charitable, by thinking that the same unconsciousness attended Ministers themselves; and that Lord Liverpool and Mr. Vansittart were believers in the nonsense which they addressed to their followers. If not, what is to be said of the fact of accompanying the resumption of cash payments with the addition of three millions of taxes?—absolutely passing measures which raised taxation, possibly a fourth, but even by *general* admission a tenth, with a positive and specific addition to taxation itself? If this was not ignorance on the part of Ministers, what was it?—if not stupidity on that of their followers, what else? What has since occurred, but that which might have been expected to occur?—over production, it is said: that is to say, cheapness and plenty are evils in this happy and well-governed land. But suppose we allow of this paradox in reply to the piping agriculturist, what is to be said to the manufacturer, who is evidently kept on his legs by the assistance of this overproduction alone? We repeat it, Minis-

ters must plead guilty either to want of foresight, or want of principle: they either participated in the obtuseness of their confiding country members, or attempted the grossest imposition upon the community. After trying to put on three millions, they have been obliged to take four off again; and after affirming over and over again that establishments could not be reduced, have been obliged to reduce them. To what does this amount—ignorance corrected by its own experience, or imposition detected by the experience of others? One of the two must be the case; and either of the two ought to conclude their career as Ministers.

But, as we have said already, the object of this article is not to expatiate upon the policy of holding on, or giving way, in respect to cash payments; it is quite enough to read the debates on this theme, and, to be candid, somewhat too much. Our humbler purpose is to glean from the arguments of the inheritors of the Pitt Policy themselves, the present “whereabout” of their master’s financial reputation. In this way the recent discussion was most curiously instructive, and afforded one of the most extraordinary instances of impudence on the part of a leading few, and apathy on that of the following many, that has ever been recorded. What can exceed the edification of listening to tirades against the cruelty, the injustice, the fraud, and the absurdity of unsettling the currency, and tampering with the legal standard, from men who profess to be followers of *that man*, who deliberately committed the specified fraud, and by deliberately committing it produced all the mischief which has urged certain persons into a desire to recur to it? We deliberately declare, that we agree with orators as to the impolicy of turning back again in the rough path, which is the only road from the precipice to which treasures of Pitt have conducted us; but we listen with wonder and amazement at the way in which these unblushing persons affect to characterise opinions which have only grown out of the distraction produced by the practice of their great leader. We are aware of the manœuvre to preserve a little consistency on this occasion:—the battle is entrusted to Messrs. Huskisson and Peel, both of whom are clear of the sin of having supported the dishonourable policy, a return to which they so eloquently, and, in many respects, justly decried. But what then?—All this is asserted in the hearing and countenanced by the support of colleagues, who have uttered all sorts of *platitudes* over and over again, in defence of that very policy! Poor Mr. Vansittart—with what a dignified consciousness must you have listened to this moral and financial indignation! The all-confiding *Squircley* too!—but they had the grace to keep silent, and never was silence more becoming. It is a felicity attendant upon this body, to talk immensely large, when the folly they have espoused affects other people; and very small, when it operates upon themselves. We were not indulged with a word from Mr. Banks, in defence of the “immortal memory;” and under the name of Western, he suffered the god of his idolatry,—the awful creator of the Sinking Fund,—to be abused with impunity. Experience, says the proverb, is the wisdom of fools; and in this way a part of that of Solomon may have become the property of certain country gentlemen. It is a wisdom, also, which is generally paid for, and here they are likely to possess an additional claim. But whether we attend to the brazen effrontery of Ministers, or to the conscience-stricken reserve of the country gentlemen, one reflection is involuntary, and that amounts to a hearty contempt for

**Virtual Representation.** We are aware that it may be useless to waste time upon past errors, in the discussion of present expediency; but allowing all possible latitude to this truth, it is most disgusting to hear the same men countenancing attacks one day, which they have repelled the day before, and complacently listening to invectives which it has been half the business of their lives to resist. Silence, too, however becoming, is by no means magnanimous on such occasions; and it would be much more creditable for certain country gentlemen to plead guilty to past delusion, than to spend one half their time in the utterance of complaints, and the other in attention to cajolery. We have no sort of hesitation to declare, that we regard the present aspect of Parliament as a national disgrace, on the score of intellectuality, saying nothing as to principle. Doing and undoing—saying and unsaying—compromising and sophisticating—seem the order of every day in the week; and that the nation should prosper even as it has prospered, under a conduct so uncongenial, amounts in our mind to one of those providential phenomena, by which we are led to conclude that national well-being is sometimes fixed upon so broad a foundation, that folly may assail it for a generation or two with impunity, and corruption sap it for a long time in vain. The conclusion would be so far correct; but all history likewise proves, that folly and corruption are ultimately destructive, and that shifting and unprincipled policy as certainly terminates in confusion and disgrace.

But to return to Pitt, although, as *Dogberry* says, the thing be not expressly written down, it is clear from the debates that his financial policy is virtually condemned. In what has it consisted? The Sinking Fund,—a piece of fallacy that exists only by a sort of interested agreement not to see the truth, because the falsehood is convenient,—a scheme, which, in respect to the community at large, is a mere imposture at the best,—a deceptive incitement to *bleed freely*. The nation is treated like some of the children in humble life, who are taught to expect immense results from dropping their money into a box with a hole in it. The saving in the sequel amounts to neither less nor more than what the child has put into it; and so it is with collective baby the people, in respect to the sinking Fund. The nonsense does not rest simply in the accident of war, and in consequence the support of the trickery by borrowing:—it is under all circumstances a deception,—the accumulation at all times is merely nominal, the people, like the baby, only taking out of the box what they have previously put in. We mistake; the parallel is too favourable;—the people do not take out all which they put in;—they pay commissioners and other expenses, not to mention a rise of the commodity it is their purpose to redeem.\* Not so the child if the mo-

ther taking charge of its box has no private intrigue with a Chancellor of the Exchequer. But enough of simile in respect to the Sinking Fund; it is sufficient, to observe, that under the most favourable circumstances, it would only amount to a convenient piece of trickery; and that in all other cases it is nothing more than a bonos to jobbers and employés,—commissioners, trustees and such-like persons, engaged to transact business with one another, and suited for a connexion like convex and concave. This farce has been carried to the utmost in the Pension Annuity Scheme, which sets common sense at defiance. Funding is a fine invention; it sticks to a people, after a while, like the shirt of Nessus; they can get rid of it but with life. Hence the support of the Sinking Fund; all the world make it a point to be deluded, and to call black, white; and black is called white accordingly. If there be merit in this sort of invention, it is certainly due to Mr. Pitt, and we devote to his “immortal memory” the fame and merit of the Sinking Fund to all eternity,

The next great epoch in the financial career of Mr. Pitt, is the Bank Restriction Act, and we are at present deriving the benefit of it. Every body is now aware of the fraud, and of the long career of suffering which it has ensured. It answered no good purpose at the moment, and the ultimate harvest of bitterness was certain. The succeeding five or six years of war did nothing but foster the power of Napoleon, and promote the most lavish and corrupt profusion—a profusion which undoubtedly produced an artificial temporary prosperity, but with a certainty of reaction, which would be in the highest degree deplorable. We now understand what that reaction is, and can estimate the utility of a measure, which the disciples of its very author now denounce a fraud. It was a fraud—a gross fraud; and the abandonment of it, however necessary, has been little better. Every body gives up Mr. Pitt as a war minister; but never did nation pay so dear for the education of one as Great Britain. For five years—*vide libet*, from 1797 to 1802—were his strides proceeding at this expense of the national and every other creditor; and the proximate result was the peace of Amiens,—the ultimate one, present distress and the late prolonged debates. The partisans of Mr. Pitt say that it might have been worse. The claim is humble, and we allow of it; it might have led to the subjugation of all Europe, and was very near doing so.

The last claim on the part of the partisans of Mr. Pitt, and they usually advance it with a sort of appeal to candour, amount to this—“but he was an excellent peace minister.” That he possessed a certain portion of regulative ability, we do not deny; but we have lately gone over his Life by Bishop Tomline, and cannot, for the soul of us, discover in what this very great excellence consisted. It was the low state of his opponents, and the determined countenance of Royalty, which so negatively and positively advanced him. His regulation of the customs, and excise, his commutations and fiscal arrangements, no doubt displayed much business-like ability, but little or nothing more. We have read the grateful Bishop with the utmost attention and no small labour, and whether his Lordship was unequal to the biography of a great man, or was unfortunate in his subject, we never read a life so utterly uninteresting. The early career of Mr. Pitt was that of a sober youth, brought prudently up to business; and be it understood, he caught the nation at a favourable rebound, and profited exceedingly by the circumstance. When real difficulties occurred, we can discover nothing of the master; and his war system was puerile and detestable—always doing nothing, or something worse. The greatness of Napoleon was clearly of his creation, and the Trade Monopoly, which finally rendered the war so popular, originated rather in the error of the enemy than in the foresight of the British Minister. In short, the genius of Mr. Pitt lay chiefly in *Cocher*, and taken out of figures, his practical ability was very moderate. Nor was his

the full value of the surplus employed to redeem, without enhancing the price of the remainder, forms an adequate return. But this would never do with us; it would cut off too much gambling, jobbing, and speculation; and, worse than all, put it entirely out of the power of a Chancellor of the Exchequer to lie year after year in the language of truth, on the subject of the Sinking Fund.

\* The Earl of Lauderdale is by no means one of the gods of our idolatry, but he has recently published an ingenious exposition of the almost swindling deceptiveness of the Sinking Fund, in this respect. Thus, in August 1786, the *money value* of the debt was 147 millions; in May 1792, 168 millions, although in the mean time 8 millions of debt had actually been redeemed. Now whatever other advantages may result from an artificial rise in the value of stock, it is plain, that as to redemption of debt, it is an egregious delusion. When the four per cents. shall have followed the fives, the operation of an efficient Sinking Fund, that is to say, of a Sinking Fund which actually redeems, will have a scope of 20 per cent. (from 80 to 100) from the present price of consols, to raise the *money value* of all the debt remaining; and by this all bepraised scheme, after expending millions of taxation in redemption, the actual amount to be redeemed will be greater than before. It may be said, that every mode of redemption would ensure this inconvenience. It would so; but this says nothing in vindication of the gross falsehoods, by which people are persuaded to groan under extra taxation for the sake of a Sinking Fund. In point of fact, there should be no scope for this delusion by our three per cent. manner of funding at all. By that mode, the nation cannot, according to engagement, as in the recent case of the five per cents., annihilate stock under a redemption of full 49 per cent. above par, a fact which produces all the jobbing that is so nationally injurious; and which is giving away half the amount employed in redemption to jobbers and money-dealers. In other words, the nation is overstrained to produce an excess of taxation, a great portion of which wanders into the pockets of individuals. The Americans, sensible in almost all things, avoid this mischievous result, by borrowing on the principle of a national power redeeming at par, by which all this sinister fraud and delusion is avoided; and if on this account they borrow upon worse terms, the advantage of a solid and actual redemption of debt to

arithmetic servicable to the nation ; on the contrary, it led both the people and himself into the clouds, and set all the world upon a speculation on "imaginary quantities," to the production of that system of financial romance, which since his death has been rendered so ludicrously but unprofitably entertaining.

To conclude, the real good affected by this man of "immortal memory" will be scarcely traceable in another generation whereas, as *Antony* says of *Cesar*, his "evil will live after him." His friends says, that his firmness and tenacity led to the deliverance of Europe. We have not arrived at the conclusion of that history yet; but should it prove disastrous to the permanent national welfare of Great Britain, we trust they will abide by their position. Our own opinion is, that a time is approaching, when the name of this statesman will form a bye-word for national impolicy and delusion ; and honestly and conscientiously to hasten the arrival of that period, is the object of this brief article.

*The East and West India Interests.*—A dispute, of very considerable importance agitates at the present moment, two of the greatest bodies of the commercial world—the East India Company and the West India Merchants and Planters. The case stands thus:—By the 53d of George III. technically called the Charter Act of the Company, the trade to the East Indies was thrown open to the public, on condition that the private trader should not be allowed to navigate vessels of less than three hundred and fifty tons burden. As this cramped the energies of the merchants, who were anxious to embark in Eastern commerce, a bill was recently introduced to the House of Commons, by the President of the board of Control, the object of which was, to consolidate all the acts relative to the private trade to India ; an application was made to the Company, to give up that part of their chartered right which empowered them to refuse private vessels of less than three hundred and fifty tons admission to their settlements. The ground on which the request is made, is perfectly fair. At present vessels of the smallest tonnage may clear out from Gibraltar or Malta, or from any port belonging to a power in amity with this country, for India ; and it was felt naturally enough, that to refuse the same privilege to the British merchant, was an invidious and anomalous act. The Company, it appears, are not unwilling to concede this point ; but they ask, in return—1st. That India built ships should be admitted to the full benefit of British registry—that is, that they may be allowed to enter into the general trade of the country,—of which they were deprived by the act of the 55th Geo. III. ; and 2dly. That the heavy duty on East India Sugar should be repealed—so that the East and West India Manufacturer of that article should have an equal chance in the home-market. The interest of the consumer, comprising the great body of the people of this country, is intimately connected with this question. In our opinion the argument is wholly in favour of the East Indian. If the duty be taken off from East India sugar, that article may be procured at a much cheaper rate than it can now be obtained. But, independently of the manufacturer, the great mass of consumers, the agriculturist, the India British capitalist, and the Company, in the capacity of sovereigns, have a vast deal staked on the issue of this contest. With respect to the first-mentioned body, it is not perhaps generally known, that the quantity of manufactured cottons, exported to India, in 1793, only amounted in value to 156l. but that in the year 1813 it rose to 701,000l., and is now upwards of 1,000,000l. with every prospect of being infinitely increased by prudent management. The persons employed in those manufactures, are of course, prevented from coming on the parish, and thus a considerable burden is kept from the shoulders of the agricultural interest. But how is this trade to be kept up ? The native population of India cannot pay for our manufactures in specie ; and if, by prohibiting duties, such as those laid on sugar, and, in a very considerable degree, on raw cotton, we prevent the British Manufacturer from receiving the produce of India, in return for our goods, the trade must necessarily be annihilated. Those duties, also, must have a baneful effect on the interests of the Company, as sovereigns. The Marquis of Hastings, by a masterstroke of policy, very acceptable to those who were debtors, but not quite so acceptable to the creditors, relieved the home treasury of the Company from the payment of 1,000,000l. annually

being half the interest of the debt, which he transferred to the treasury of Bengal. Now, how is the remaining million payable in this country to be provided for ? Either by shipments of produce to be sold in England, or by the importation of specie. Two of the principal articles of India produce, sugar and cotton, are nearly excluded from the British market. The only other mode, therefore, is by the importation of specie. This may go on for a year or two, (and, we understand, at this moment half-a-million of specie has been embarked from Bombay for this country;) but, if the system be long continued, India will be drained of specie ; the price of those articles, particularly of grain, on which the revenue of the country mainly depends, will fall in value ; the peasant will be unable to pay his rent ; the landholder will, of course, be incapable of contributing to the revenue ; and, the country will exhibit one scene of distress and litigation. A more liberal system of policy can alone avert those evils—evils which, if not remedied, may lose us the Empire of the East. If, having deprived the population of India of their trade in manufactured cottons—an article with which they once supplied the world—if, having forced our cotton manufactures into their market, to the exclusion of their own manufactured goods—if, by pursuing the monopolizing system, we throw thousands of people out of employment—and if having done all, we refuse to receive the produce of India into our markets, the people, will most undoubtedly, turn on their oppressors ; for under such circumstances, they can be considered in no other light, and to use the words of an Honourable India Director, "they will endeavour to relieve themselves from our subjection."—*Times*.

*Coroner's Inquest.*—On Saturday afternoon (June 22.) an inquest was held before Thomas Stirling, Esq. Coroner for Middlesex, at the private dwelling-house attached to the brewery of Messrs. Mantell and Cooke, ale brewers, Duke-street, Bloomsbury, on the body of John Cooke, Esq. the second partner in the firm, who, on Monday last, shot himself through the temple, and, on the Friday morning following, expired from the effects of the wound. The first witness examined was Thomas Stone, an assistant in the brewery. He, in consequence of the illness of the deceased, slept in the same room with him for above a week, and, on Sunday night week, went to bed, and was awakened about half-past 2 o'clock by the report of fire-arms ; he immediately arose, and found that Mr. Cooke had shot himself through the right temple ; he alarmed the family, called Mr. Mantell, and procured surgical assistance. The deceased for some time past, since the death of his wife, has been in a deranged state. Mr. Plumb, surgeon, attended him, and found that he had shot himself through the right temple, and that the ball had passed through both temples from right to left, and fractured the skull on that side. A day or two after the ball was extracted ; there was not the most distant chance of his recovery. Another medical gentleman proved the attending the deceased prior to his committing suicide, and described him as labouring under debility, and from the derangement of the digestive organs, under temporary insanity. Mr. Mantell, the other partner, also proved beyond any doubt the insane state of the deceased for some weeks past. The jury returned a verdict of Insanity.

*Fidelity of the Dog.*—The regulation of the Fleet prison prohibit the admission of dogs into the interior : two of them, therefore, following their masters to this abode, were stopped at the door, near to which they have ever since retained their stations. More than once during the period of their imprisonment the owners have been severely removed by *Habeas* to the King's Bench, and each time they were regularly attended by their faithful friends, which, during their sojourn there, remained as near to them as possible. One of them, in particular, is never absent many minutes together from the gates of the Fleet, nor has it been for nearly three years—the duration of its unfortunate master's incarceration.

*Remonstrances and Petitions.*—Jaow Kwang, the Chinese Vice-roy, seems to entertain most legitimate notions concerning Remonstrances and Petitions, the writing of which he righteously designates "a proceeding exceedingly disorderly, and founded on false principles."—*Morning Chronicle*.

## Epigram.

BY A GENTLEMAN CONVICTED OF BIGAMY.

"Res infama et nugat oria."—CICERO.

Tho' Bigamy's wrong, yet I clearly was right,  
For ne'er in a wife so unlucky a wight;  
Quite joyless was she—but another I courted,  
And wedding a second, I now am transported!

Newgate.

## New South Wales.

A Gentleman, having the interest of the Colony much at heart, has very kindly transmitted to us, for public perusal, the succeeding highly satisfactory and interesting articles:—

## WOOL OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Sir, *To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.*

I observe in your Paper of this day, a paragraph, copied from a Country Journal, which may lead many readers to believe, that the fine wool there mentioned, was imported from Van Diemen's Land; and as I learn that many families are emigrating to that quarter of the globe, it may, perhaps, be useful to correct the misapprehension which prevails upon this subject. All the fine wool, yet imported, has been grown in that part of Australia, called by the British Government, New South Wales, where our first settlers were established. The island of Van Diemen's Land, as is well known, is situated to the southward, and separated from the main land by Bass's Straits; Hobart Town, its principal establishment, is in 43° south latitude; whilst Sydney, in New South Wales, is in 34° south latitude. The difference of climate, therefore (9 degrees), is considerable, and although the Merino breed of sheep have succeeded admirably in New South Wales, it remains to be ascertained whether the climate and soil of Van Diemen's Land, are fitted for fine woolled flocks. Oranges, lemons, maize, &c. do not ripen there, and as the nights are cold, and the frosts in winter severe, it is apprehended that it will be necessary to house the sheep, as in Saxony; a precaution rendered generally unnecessary in the warmer climate of New South Wales.

Hitherto the wool sent home from Van Diemen's Land, has been the produce of the Lincoln, Leicester breed, and did not produce more than 1s. 2d. per pound. A merino flock has, however, been recently introduced by Government, from New South Wales, and fair trial will, without doubt, be made, under the judicious superintendence of Colonel Sorell.

It is much to be regretted that the settlers, who have emigrated both to Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales, have generally gone out under some erroneous impressions, and complain of disappointment, that is only fairly attributable to their own want of foresight and prudence. Agricultural skill, and moderate capitals to stock their farms are necessary there, as well as here; and without these, no one must expect to be successful. The principal advantages are, the free grant of land by Government, on a liberal scale; permission to employ convicts, which makes labour cheap; an excellent climate; and generally a fertile soil.

At present it is the prevailing opinion, that Van Dieman's Land will be a great corn country, and New South Wales chiefly a grazing country for sheep. The statement that some of the fleeces from the latter produced 10s. 4d. per lb. is perfectly correct; and it is hoped, that olive oil, wine, hemp, and dried fruits will, in a few years, be numbered amongst its exports.—Much, however, yet requires to be done, to insure the prosperity of these settlements.

Your humble Servant,

Nov. 14, 1821.

## A WELL-WISHER TO OUR COLONIES.

The following very handsome tribute to the manufacture of the West-Riding of Yorkshire, produced from a species of wool lately introduced into this country, and grown into the colony of New South Wales, has been paid by his Majesty to our meritorious and indefatigable townsman, Mr. Wm. Hirst, and conveyed to him through Mr. Commissioner Bigge:—

(COPY.)

"Sir B. Bloomfield presents his compliments to Mr. Commissioner Bigge, has had the honour to lay before his Majesty the specimen of cloth made by Mr. Wm. Hirst, of Leeds, of wool from the colony of New South Wales, which Mr. Bigge transmitted for that purpose, and his Majesty was pleased highly to admire the beauty and texture thereof, and to express his commands to Sir Benjamin to convey to Mr. Bigge his Majesty's acknowledgments of his attention. Sir B. Bloomfield has to request Mr. Bigge will have the goodness to inform him if an additional quantity of the said cloth can be procured in England."

"Carlton House, Nov. 21, 1821."

## The Capture of Scio.

"As the multitude of sad objects did but strike me, I selected single captive."—STERNE.

The evening was glowing, all fragrant and calm,  
Her lone star look'd forth in its loveliest smile;  
O'er meadows and vineyards the air shed its balm,  
And Ocean lay waveless round Scio's green Isle.  
The vespers of peace through her valleys were heard,  
And melody thrill'd on the eloquent string,  
Where the Grecian maid glanced her bright looks on the bard,  
Who sang of his love as a Greek ought to sing.

Who sang of his love, but who mix'd the fond lay  
With the notes of a passion more mournful and grand.  
The deeds of his fathers in Freedom's bright day,  
Ere Tyranny trod on the bloom of his land.  
The hope that lived on for the country he lov'd,  
Was mix'd with the sigh for the maid he ador'd,  
And sweetly the soft eyes of beauty approu'd  
The accents that breathed from the patriot's chord.  
Green Scio! there's gloom on thy fair-blown fields  
And the shrieks of thy children through hamlet and wood,  
While the tyrant the red sword of massacre wields,  
And steepa the bright tints of thy valleys in blood.  
And mute is the lyre in the desolate bower,  
No longer the heart of the hero to move,  
Or kindle fond glances at evening's soft hour,  
When breathing the wild hymns to freedom and love,  
And where is the minstrel who woke the sweet sound?  
And where is the maiden that wept, e'er the lay?  
Oh! he fell where the hamlet was blazing around,  
And they bore her all pale o'er the waters away,  
She's gone to the den of the savage that tore  
Her frantic embrace from the land of her birth,  
When the youth of her bosom was sleeping in gore,  
And all that she loved was swept wildly from earth.  
There desolate daughter of Greece, must thou bear,  
A bondage the darkest, the fondest, the worst,  
That e'er fixed soft eyes in a tearless despair,  
And the young heart of innocence withered and cursed.  
And there thou art doomed to be ever oppressed,  
By the smiles of the tyrant, the taunts of the slave;  
Fair child of the fairest of woman who blest  
With the chaste light of beauty the homes of the brave.

## Old Bailey.

Old Bailey, Saturday, July 6.—E. Burke, who was committed for perjury uttered at the trial of his brother, Tobias Burke for Bigamy, which took place on Wednesday, was brought up to plead to the indictment which had been found against him for that offence.

When asked by the Clerk of the Assizes whether he was guilty or not guilty, answered, in a real Munster brogue, "By the Powers, I can't plead; I am but a poor ignorant body, and have got a dear creature and some little honeyes at home, in my own country."

The Recorder told him not to talk nonsense there, and that he must plead either guilty or not guilty.

Burke.—"Fait, your honour; I don't know whether I am guilty or not."

The Recorder then told him, he might either take his trial, or traverse it till the September sessions, and asked him which he would rather do.

Burke.—"Your Honour, if you have any punishment for me, I had rather, if you please, take it now."

Recorder.—"You must either plead guilty or not guilty."

Burke.—"Then, you Honour, I'll be not guilty."

He was then remanded to prison: but on the application of Mr. Andre ws, was again brought up, and stated that he now wished to traverse till next sessions. The Court granted his request, and he was then ordered to find bail, himself in 80l, and two sureties in 40l. each.

Congreve.—Voltaire says, "Mr. Congreve had one defect, which was, his entertaining too mean an idea of his first profession, that of a writer, though it was to this he owed his fame and fortune. He spoke of his works as of trifles that were beneath him; and hinted to me on our first conversation, that I should visit him on no other footing than that of a gentleman. I answered, that had he been so unfortunate as to be a mere gentleman, I should never have come to see him; and I was very much disgusted at so unseasonable a piece of vanity."

# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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## Indian News.

The publication of the regular Index which closes the Sixth Volume of the Fourth year, and completes the Twenty-Fourth Volume of the regular Series of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL from its commencement in 1818, restricts us to Two Sheets only in European and Asiatic News, which, however, we have endeavoured to fill as usefully and agreeably as we can.

Our Readers in general must by this time have become quite as tired as we feel of that bitter and envenomed personality which has lately so disgraced the Indian Press. We are satisfied with its results, and have the pleasing assurance of that satisfaction being as general as we could wish. We therefore gladly close this Fourth Year of our Editorial labours with a pledge that we will do our utmost in future to disregard the goadings, taunts, and sneers of those to whom we know it would give infinite pleasure to tempt us to some act that would ensure our Banishment, and give them a triumph which their unaided efforts in an equal contest could never obtain.

We hope we have done enough to shew to the world what our principles are: and enough also to prove what we would risk and suffer, rather than sacrifice or abandon them. We shall commence the coming year therefore, with a determination to avail ourselves of every opportunity to enforce, to illustrate, and to reduce these principles to practice, in promoting to the best of our ability the interests and honor of the British rule in India, and the happiness of all those over whom that rule is extended. We shall begin the year under other auspices, and are disposed to hope for the best. But we trust that under the new order of things, whether the Press be free or fettered, and whether Whiggism or Toryism is to be the orthodox and adopted doctrine of the State, we may at least expect that equal justice will be dealt to all, and that no party will be suffered to infringe with impunity Restrictions that are to be held binding on others. We would hope too that personal warfare, personal altercations, and personal abuse, whether from unknown slanderers, or from responsible writers, will be utterly rejected from the Indian Press: and that this Engine will be restored to its only legitimate aim and end, that of assisting the spread of useful knowledge, aiding the introduction of every possible improvement, and by promoting public virtue among men in office, and integrity and intelligence among those in subjection to them, daily advance the best interests both of the Governors and Governed.

The return of the JOHN ADAM, with the Gentleman composing the Siam Mission, is the only news of interest that transpired yesterday. Dr. Wallich has returned to Calcutta by this occasion; and we are glad to learn that Mr. Crawford and all the Gentleman on board are in excellent health. We have not heard from any communication with the individuals engaged in this Embassy, what are the leading events that attended their voyage; but a Letter has reached us from Penang, by a vessel that left that place while the JOHN ADAM was there, which gives some particulars worth publication. We do not of course guarantee the perfect accuracy of all our Correspondent's remarks: indeed we have expunged some portions of his Letter, as not suited to publication at all. We have the highest opinion of the talents, integrity, and discretion of the Gentleman at the head of the Mission: and believe that great pains were taken to have the subordinate situations of trust equally well filled. If from the haste, indifference, or indiscretion of any of these attached to the Mission under the Chief, whether belonging to the Diplomatic or merely Nautical portion of the Expedition, the success of the Mission has been defeated, it will be a subject of great regret to all who like ourselves desire to see the English flag, English commerce, English arts and English industry, penetrating every harbour and establishing a friendly intercourse with every country on the globe.

## Letter from Penang.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Mr. Crawford, the Ambassador to Siam, has returned from his Mission, and has been received at Penang with every demonstration of respect becoming the distinguished situation he holds from the Most Noble the Governor General of India. The result of the Embassy, however, has been unsuccessful. Agreeable to the *Penang* prediction, founded on experience, and the knowledge of the extreme jealousy and aversion entertained on all occasions by the Siamese to Europeans, and particularly to the English. To this jealousy and aversion, however, the failure of the Mission cannot be wholly attributed, nor can it be said there was any want of exertion on the part of the Ambassador for its success; by some it is ascribed to the late Commander of the Ambassador's Ship, whose private interest as well as that of his constituents is thought to have interfered with the prosperity of the Public Mission. It is unnecessary here to specify the particular circumstance alleged as the cause of his removal from the command; suffice it to say, his own precipitancy at Siam, and previous to his arrival there, led the way for the advancement of Captain Brown to the command of the JOHN ADAM. Some there are, nevertheless, friends to neither party, who have boldly and uncharitably pronounced the failure of the Embassy, to have arisen from the shipment of consignments for the Siam Market. To this I can only say, that one thing at all events ought to have deserved paramount consideration with all, and that is, if it were found that no good could be done in the way of trading, at least to take especial care to do no harm.

How far blame can be attached to the Ambassador it would be premature to discuss. It must at least be presumed in favor of the Director of the Mission, granting that he knew and approved even of the shipment of Goods for sale, that his intention could have been no other than a mere matter of indulgence to the Captain and his friends; in this light his conduct as a Public Man will not at all be disparaged. The inducement to grant such a favor must have proceeded from the laudable motive of promoting and forwarding the interests of those desirous of embarking, for the first time, in so dangerous and uncertain a speculation, after having accomplished the object of his own Mission.

As to the Shippers and Consignees of such Goods, it must be confessed at all events, that much cannot be said for their discretion. While I blame indiscretion, however, it is very far from my wish to be personal in my remarks, from which indeed I have abstained as much as possible.

From what I have said already, it may be fairly inferred that the knowledge of the Siamese Character possessed by those who attempted to force a private trade must have been more superficial than was previously imagined; but impetuosity must be restrained; and Siam, perhaps of all the countries in the world, is the best school for the enforcement and practice of humility; this indeed was lately verified by a visitation on the person of a Gentleman recently trading there, in a manner not so easily to be forgotten.

This "Victim of Intolerance" not only underwent a severe bastinading, and a vigorous confinement in irons for four days, *à la mode de Siam*, but had likewise his very person disfigured.

It may not be improper to give here the detail of a few of the various punishments of the Court of Siam, for the information of those who may in future be desirous of visiting that Kingdom; translated from the Historical Relation of Monsieur de la Loubere, as Envoy Extraordinary to that Court from the French King in the years 1687 and 1688.

"But the ordinary chastisements are those which have some relation to the nature of the crimes. As for example, extortion

exercised on the people, and a robbery committed on the Prince's money, will be punished by the swallowing of gold or silver melted: lying, a secret revealed, will be punished by sowing up the mouth. They will slit it to punish silence, where it is not to be kept. Any fault in the execution of orders, will be chastised by pricking the head, as to punish the memory. To prick the head, is to cut it with the edge of a sabre; but to manage it securely, and to make too great wounds, they hold it with one hand by the back, and not by the handle.

"The punishment of the glave or sword is not executed only by cutting the head off, but by cutting a man through the middle of the body: and the cudgel is sometimes also a punishment of death. But when the chastisement of the cudgel ought not to extend to death, it ceases not to be very rigorous, frequently to cause the loss of all knowledge.

"Besides these punishments which I have mentioned, they have some less dolorous, but more infamous, as to expose a man in a public place loaded with irons, or with his neck put into a kind of ladder or pillory, which is called *Cangue*, in Siamese *ka*. The two sides of this ladder are about six feet long, and are fastened to a wall, or to posts, each at one end, with a cord; insomuch that the ladder may be raised up and let down, as if it was fastened to pulleys. In the middle of the ladder are two steps or rounds between which is the neck of the offender, and there are no more rounds than these two. The offender may sit on the ground, or stand, when the weight of the ladder, which bears upon his shoulders, is not too big, as it is sometimes, or when the ladder is not fastened at the four ends; for in this last case it is planted in the air, bearing at the ends upon props, and then the criminal is as it were hung by the neck; he hardly touches the ground with the tips of his toes. Besides this they have the use of Stocks and manacles.

"The Criminal is sometimes in a ditch to be lower than the ground; and this ditch is not always broad, but often times it is extremely narrow, and the Criminal properly speaking, is buried up to the shoulders. There, for the greater ignominy, they give him cuffs and blows on the head; or they only stroke their hand over his head, affronts esteemed very great, especially if received from the hand of a woman."

Trusting that the insertion of these infamous modes of Punishment may serve as a barrier to the rash, and a guide to the wary, I conclude with BACON, who observes, "Jocundam nihil est, nisi quod reficit varietas."

I am, your most obedient Servant,

Penang, Dec. 3, 1822.

#### AN OBSERVER.

P. S.—By the bye I had almost forgot to acquaint you that Mr. Crawfurd, having left Siam, proceeded to Cochin China, where the King would neither receive the Mission, nor the presents, considering the Authority by which the Mission was sent as "Unregal," and consequently derogatory to his Majesty's notice. His Majesty however graciously returned a few presents, with a most obliging Letter for the Noble Marquis, (as a palliative perhaps) but which in turn were with proper spirit refused by the Ambassador.

#### CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable,.....	Premium.....	22 0	*	22 8
Non-Remittable,.....	<i>ditto</i> .....	14 4	*	14 8

#### CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, DECEMBER 30, 1822.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans,.....	Rs. 23 0	22 0
Unremittable <i>ditto</i> ,.....	14 4	13 8
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 12 Months, dated 20th of June 1822,.....	28 0	27 0
<i>ditto</i> , for 18 Months, dated 30th of April, 1823.....	26 8	25 8
Bank Shares,.....	5200 0	5000 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100.....	206 0	205 8
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount,.....		at 3-8 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 3-8 per cent.		

#### Blackwood's Harbour.

WITH AN ENGRAVING.—PLATE LXXXIX.

Our Readers will remember that we have on more than one occasion before adverted to the New Anchorage discovered within the Armecon Shoal, and named Blackwood's Harbour; but it was not until lately that we could obtain an accurate Chart of this spot, so important to Navigators along the Coast. The Chart, which is reduced from one of a much larger size, so as to come within the usual limits of our Plates, is still full and distinct enough for all practical purposes, and adds another to the already long list of new Charts of particular places in India that we have been enabled to present in this distinct and convenient form for preservation. Of the utility of such Plates as these, it cannot be necessary to say a word: and we are persuaded that we shall always do right in thus blending the useful with the agreeable in every department of our Paper.

The fullness of the Chart itself, as to bearings, soundings, &c. is such as to render description almost unnecessary. We may content ourselves therefore with saying briefly, that the Anchorage was first discovered by Captain Maxfield of the Bombay Marine, who subsequently surveyed it by order of Government. It was then visited by Rear Admiral Sir Henry Blackwood in June last, in His Majesty Ship LEANDER, and His Excellency entertaining a high opinion of the advantages to be derived from the discovery and survey of this Anchorage, gave it the name of "BLACKWOOD'S HARBOUR."

The Anchorage is accessible from the North and the South, having the advantage of a double entrance so as to be approached easily from either quarter; the holding ground is excellent, and the depth of water convenient. Ships of any draft may anchor within a cable's length of the shore; and the Beach is sufficiently free from surf between May and September to be approached by common Ship's Boats. It is also at all times practicable for Masoola Boats, and therefore superior to the Beach at Madras. It is another great advantage of this Harbour that there is a communication from it to Madras for Boats by a back-water practicable at all seasons; and if a Town should be built on the spot, there is little doubt but that the Port would become the most generally frequented by Shipping, of all those between Ceylon and Calcutta.

#### Selections.

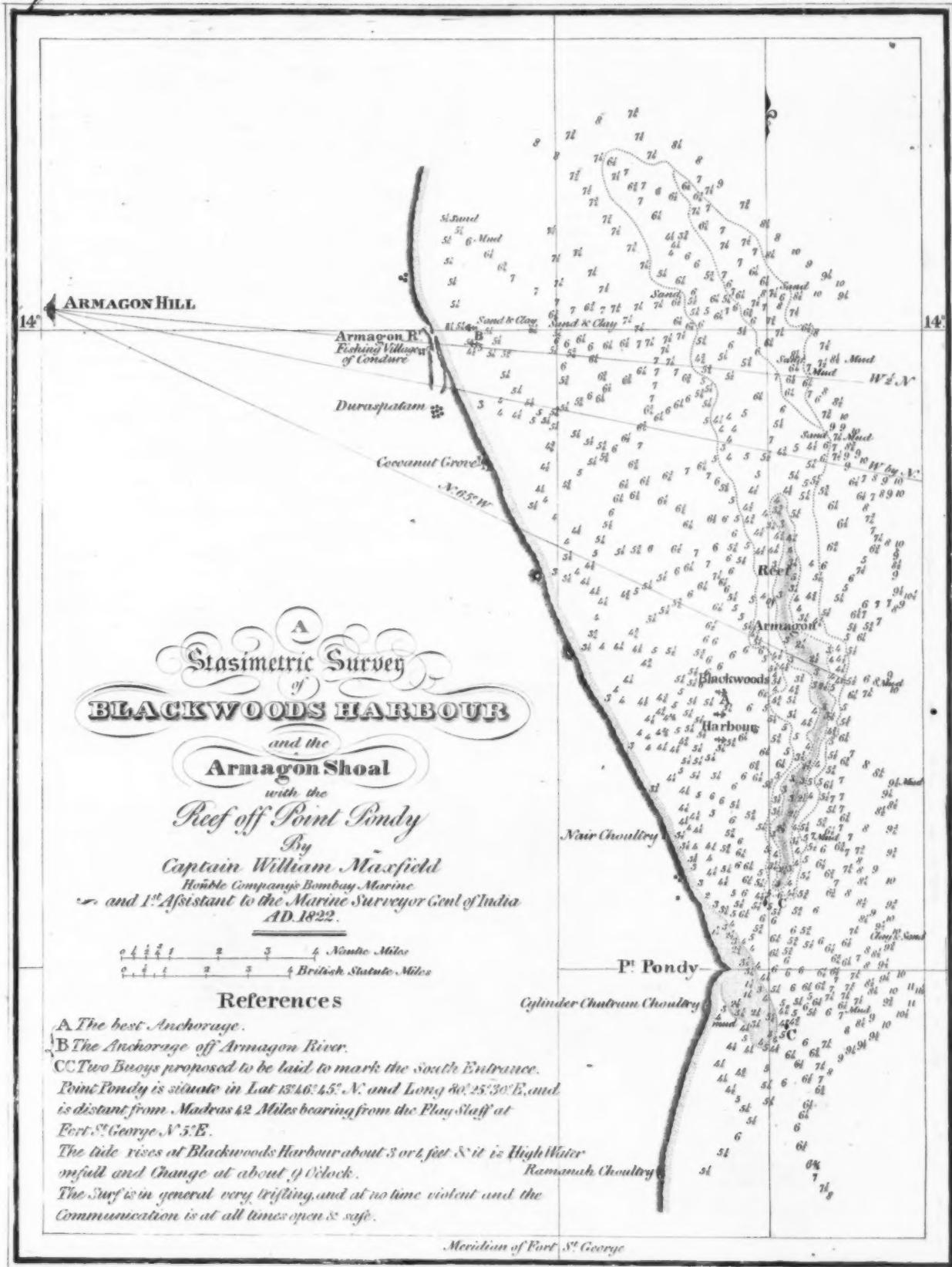
*Masonic Proceedings.*—In addition to the account already given in our pages, of the late Masonic Proceedings, we subjoin the following from the INDIA GAZETTE of yesterday.

*Masonic Sermon and Banquet.*—The text upon which the Revd. Brother TAYLOR preached, was from the 11th Chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, 10th and 11th verses:—

"According to the grace of God which is given unto me, as a wise master-builder, I have laid the foundation, and another building thereon. But let every man take heed how he buildeth thereupon."

"For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

The main scope of the discourse was to show the absolute necessity of having a code of laws to govern the various classes of mankind. The Preacher ably unfolded the contrast between Man in a savage and civilized state, and between natural and revealed Religion. He next dwelt particularly upon the vast superiority which the Christian dispensation possesses over every other, and appealed as proofs of its divine origin to the improvements it had produced in the temporal and moral condition of man wherever it had been introduced, and the sublime hopes it held forth to its votaries in a future state. In Masonry there was nothing contrary to Christianity; so far from that, it was an engine working towards the same end—being, in fact, but a ramification of the general system governed by peculiar rules, and having for its aim to keep Charity more intensely alive in the heart of man, and to produce peace, good will, and order on earth. If we recollect right, the Revd. Gentleman leaned to the opinion, that Masonry owed its origin to the Holy Wars. In this conclusion we cannot join—for Masonry, we hold, includes in itself proofs of a much more remote antiquity, though no doubt the Crusades may have engraven, and we believe have engraven other branches upon the original stem. After the termination of the Sermon, the Most Noble the Provincial Grand Master rose to



Engraved for the Calcutta Journal.

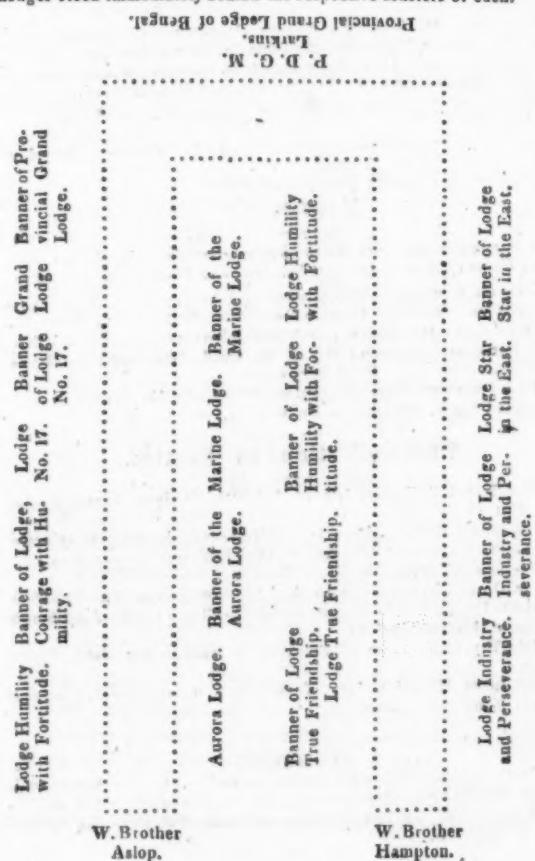


depart. The Grand Deacons held their wands archwise above his head, and as his Lordship passed towards the portal, he bowed with the utmost condescension and kind graciousness to the Brethren on the right and left. The seats in the nave of the Church were set apart almost entirely for the Brethren. The illustrious Consort of the Grand Master attended Divine Service on this occasion, and appeared to view the whole ceremonial with much interest. The Church is every part was crowded to excess by beauty and fashion, but more particularly in the galleries.

The procession returned to the Town Hall in regular Masonic order, preceded by the Band of Music playing the Entered Apprentice's tune. Crowds of Natives and Europeans hung upon both flanks of the procession, anxious to get a passing sight of the sons of mystery. After arriving in the Hall, the brethren drew up in hollow square, when Provincial Deputy Grand Master, Brother LARKINS, in a short and neat address thanked them for their attendance, and congratulated them upon the propriety with which they had conducted their proceedings. He concluded by inviting them all to a grand Masonic Banquet, to be held in the evening under the same roof. Upon this the Brethren disrobed and departed every one to his home—but re-assembled at six o'clock in the evening exactly, to the number of about two hundred and forty. The dinner was laid out upon a double file of tables in the upper hall. Behind the Deputy Grand Master was a large transparency, emblematical of Faith, Hope, and Charity, represented by three female figures, classically designed and spiritedly executed, nearly as large as life. Faith holding the Cross, looked up to the Heavens—Hope leaned upon her anchor—and Charity had an infant in her arm. A flying Cherub held a scroll above the large figures, having at one curved end the name of the illustrious Most Noble Grand Master, HASTINGS, and at the other the melancholy word FAREWELL. Between these two, and on the body proper of the scroll, were inscribed in larger characters, these words—“NON NOBIS SOLUM SED TOTO MUNDO NATI.” On the plinth of an illuminated pillar the parting injunction of the Grand Master was inscribed.—

FEAR GOD,—HONOR THE KING,—KEEP PURE THE CRAFT.

The following Diagram will give our readers an idea of the order in which the Brethren sat down and dined. The banners of the different Lodges stood immediately behind the respective Masters of each.



Grace having been said by a Reverend Brother, the members of the fraternal community sat down. The dinner was excellent—as were the wines. The spectacle all in all, was grand and imposing. It must have been in the eyes of the uninitiated a wonderful sight, to see so many men of such different rank and station in life, sitting down under the influence of something or other, to them impossible to comprehend, which rendered them all equal for the time. It must have been still more surprising for them to observe the perfect propriety of this equality—the kind conciliatory affability of men of the higher rank, on the one hand—and the modest, quiet unassuming demeanor of men in the inferior grades of society, on the other. All was harmony, order, cheerful enjoyment, without excess of any kind, warm good will and peace. After the removal of the cloth, the uninitiated, consisting of the servants, were ordered to withdraw. The “Brethren of the mystic tie” then proceeded more particularly to business; and no doubt many on the outside of the hall concluded that his Satanic Majesty was raised and produced for the entertainment of the company in the usual terrific style à la Tam o'Shanter. About half past 11 P. M. the Brethren returned home. Thus ended the festival of St. John; and where, we would ask, could there be a finer illustration of the effects of Masonry upon the mind? Two hundred and forty human beings of various pursuits, callings, views and tempers, meet to feast. It is in the power of each individual to exceed, but the strictest moderation or decorum is not for a moment forgotten, and all after some hours of high and rational enjoyment, arise and depart quietly, soberly, and peaceably to their respective homes.

*Meeting of the Asiatic Society.*—There was an extraordinary meeting of the Asiatic Society on the evening of Thursday last. The attendance was more numerous than we recollect to have ever seen before, and after the routine business had been gone through, the Hon'ble the Vice President read a valedictory Address, voted by the Society to their Most Noble President, the Marquess of HASTINGS. For a correct report of the Address, and his Lordship's Reply, we look to our cotemporary of the *Government Gazette*. In returning thanks to the Society, his Lordship, as he always does on every occasion, expressed himself in the happiest and most appropriate manner. To testify how anxious he had felt to promote the objects of the Society, his Lordship mentioned the sketch of an *Essay* which it was his design to have submitted to the Society, had time and circumstances permitted. He merely alluded to it, to show that he had not been indifferent to the welfare of the Society; and from a hope that some person having more leisure than himself would pursue the subject. His design had been to endeavour to show, that the Oordoo was once the language of Iraun—that it was the universal tongue of the East—that it travelled Westward, and became the Runic. We purposely abstain from alluding more particularly to the ingenious arguments brought forward by his Lordship on the occasion, for fear of reporting them incorrectly. —*India Gazette*.

*Ship Liverpool.*—We understand the Ship *LIVERPOOL*, which on her way from the Isle of France touched at Madras and Covelong, encountered very imminent danger at the latter place. The Pilot had unfortunately brought her to anchor in very shallow water at a short distance from the shore, and a stiff sea breeze blowing, there not being room to work her, the Captain found it impossible to get her off. As she was drifting on shore she passed over one bank, and luckily found deeper water inside; however if the breeze had continued, she must infallibly have become a wreck immediately, and all was actually given up for lost, when fortunately the wind veered about to the land, and the cable being cut, she was safely steered into open sea; after which she encountered very adverse winds all the way across the Bay.

*Murder of a Young Officer.*—The cruel and treacherous murder of an excellent young Officer, under-named, is communicated in Letters received from the Interior, of which the following is the substance:

Ensign McKean, of the 1st Battalion 14th Native Infantry, Commanding a Detachment of that Corps stationed in the district lately infested by Pirtee Pani Singh, had gone out on the 18th instant, on a shooting excursion, accompanied only by two or three Sipahees. Requiring the services of some Coolies, he sent one of his attendants to a neighbouring village, to hire a few. His Messenger returned informing him that he could not procure any, and that the Mondol, or head man of the village, had requested him to tell his master not to interfere with his people. Ensign McKean not apprehending any danger, proceeded to the village himself for the purpose of explaining to the Mondol, for what purpose they were wanted, as he suspected his reluctance to furnish him with the required aid must arise from some misunderstanding. On his approaching the house, a Native outside with a matchlock in his hand, taking a deliberate aim fired at him, and we are sorry to add, inflicted a mortal wound.

The Sipahees who accompanied the Ensign, immediately rushed forward and killed the perpetrator of this foul and treacherous act dead on the spot, and entering the Mondol's house dragged him forth, with the intention of subjecting him to the same summary punishment; but the poor dying Youth opening his eyes, requested them to spare the Baboo's life; adding that altho' severely wounded he expected to recover.

The Sinahees accordingly carried off the Baboo together with the wounded Officer to the Camp, a few coss distant. On their arrival, Ensign McKean finding that his end was fast approaching, despatched a Messenger to Pertaab-Ghur to acquaint the Commanding Officer of his Corps with what had happened, and shortly after breathed his last.—From his many excellent qualities his untimely end must be deeply lamented by all who knew him. The Mondol is in custody, and will we believe be turned over to the Civil authority.—*Hukuru*.

**Great Prize Question.**—It will be interesting to our Military Readers to learn that the great Prize Question between the Bengal and Madras Armies is now likely to be brought to a speedy decision. We learn by authentic letters from London, received by the HEWITT, that the cause was very soon to come to a hearing before the Lords of the Privy Council in the Cock Pit. As the point at issue was one of extreme interest both from the difficulties in which it was involved, and from the vast sum at stake, it was expected that all the legal ingenuity of the bar would be brought into play in its determination. The first Counsel procurable had accordingly been engaged; and Colonel Doyle and Major Craigie had with much propriety and decision taken upon themselves to retain Dr. Lushington and Mr. Adam in behalf of their friends on this side of India. We have not a doubt that this judicious step will be fully approved by every Officer who belonged to the Grand Army.

**Goruckpoor District.**—By recent accounts from the Goruckpoor District it appears, a most artful and daring robbery was lately effected there of treasure belonging to Government. A party of a Naik and four Sepoys of the Goruckpoor Light Infantry, with as many horse, were detached on the requisition of the Collector, to escort a sum of about 8,000 Rupees from Pirownah, a place 23 kos distant, to the provincial Treasury at Goruckpoor. The party received charge it would appear of above 12,000 Rupees and in returning with it the catastrophe took place on the night of the 8th—9th inst. in a jungle only 9 miles from Goruckpoor. The party imprudently marched at night, and thus the trap laid for them by the Dakhus, completely succeeded. In filing thro' a very narrow and intricate part of the Jungle, the party (in utter darkness) suddenly found themselves separated and inclosed in a remarkable and most ingenious manner. The Banditti had laid across the road and just where it made a turn or angle, two strong ropes with nettings made on purpose, at some yards distant from each other—allowed the Sepoys who led the party to pass clear over both; and when the Infantry with the treasure had got between the Ropes, they were suddenly triced up to the trees like boarding-nettings; and the attack commenced simultaneously on both parties thus separated, by a general discharge of match-locks. The Naik of the guard fell at once, with more gun shot and lance wounds than would have served to destroy a whole Platoon; and three of his party were dangerously wounded with him. Unable as the Infantry were to extricate themselves, or the Cavalry to assist them out of the toils, and all having more than enough to do, no wonder the Treasure was carried off, and half the Escort killed or wounded; the only wonder is how any escaped at all, for the men appear to have done their duty in this sad extremity; but the Banditti being calculated at from 100 to 150 men, were of course the Conquerors. Nothing had been heard of the Treasure, or of the people who took it in this subtle and desperate manner. Not being far from the Oude territory, it is not improbable the Banditti came from thence, and have returned thither with the spoil. Parties had however been put out to wait on the borders of the Jungle the result of information expected from the scouts and spies employed; and if it be practicable it cannot be doubted the Goruckpoor Light Infantry would like to have their revenge.

The bodies of the sufferers on this occasion had been brought in as well as the ropes and nets which the robbers had contrived and used so ingeniously in the narrow defile thro' the forest. The whole had been made on the spot nearly, of the bark of a tree. Four men were killed or dangerously wounded; and the six who escaped unburnt seem to have done so by a miracle, as their knapsacks, caps, and cloths are all perforated with bullets and spears; a horse was also killed and a fuzil or two carried off.

The chief blame of this melancholy accident rests it is understood with the poor Naik, who has paid the forfeit with his life. It seems he disobeyed a standing order to all treasure escorts "never to march by night;" and on this occasion, he was especially ordered never to enter a jungle before broad day;—by neglecting this his small party became more obnoxious to such attacks, and more fatally and certainly the victims of this enterprise; which strongly marks the character of the people, and enforces the necessity of the utmost obedience and precaution to our officers and soldiers, under such circumstances.

A very similar occurrence and fully as successful, took place some months ago we understand with a party of the Rungpoor local battalion under a Havildar, and the loss was about equal, as they were escorting a month's pay for the Corps from Purneah to the Head-quarters at Titalya. The particulars have however escaped us.—*John Bull*.

## Government Gazette Extraordinary.

*Fort William, General Department, December 30, 1822.*

The Public are hereby informed that the Most Noble the GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF, purposes to embark from Chandpaul Ghaut on Wednesday next the 1st of January.

His Lordship will proceed from the Government House, at Seven o'Clock in the Morning.

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

**C. LUSHINGTON, Actg. Chief Secy. to the Govt.**

### Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.			
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders
Dec. 29	Minerva	British	J. Bell
30	John Adam	British	J. Brown
30	Rembing	Dutch	T. C. Ross
			Port Jackson Oct. 5 Cochin China Oct. 31 Batavia

### Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.			
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders
Dec. 28	James Drummond	British	G. Wise
29	Moira	British	W. Hornblow
			Banca Loudon

### Stations of Vessels in the River.

**CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29, 1822.**

*At Diamond Harbour.*—H. C. S. COLDSTREAM,—WILLIAM MONEY, outward-bound, remains,—NANCY, (F.) and GOVERNOR PHILLIPS, (brig), proceeded down,—DAVID SCOTT, inward-bound, remains,—LIVERPOOL, passed up.

*Kedgerree.*—His Majesty's Frigate GLASGOW,—GENERAL LECOR, (P.) and MALLAND, outward-bound, remain,—HYDERABAD, passed down, New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships GENERAL HEWITT, WARREN Hastings, MARCHIONESS OF ELY, WINCHELSEA, and DORSETSHIRE, Saugor.—H. C. S. PRINCE REGENT.

The Two CATHERINES (Amren.) arrived off Calcutta on Saturday, and the NIYOD (brig) on Sunday.

### Passengers.

*List of Passengers per Ship JOHN ADAM, Captain John Brown, from Cochin China the 31st of October, Singapore and Penang the 8th of Dec.*

*From the Eastward.*—Mrs. Crawford, John Crawford, Esq. Agent to the Governor General; Captain Dugerfield, Assistant to ditto; Eu- sign Rutherford; Dr. Wallich, Superintendent to Botanical Garden; Mr. G. Finlayson, Surgeon; Mr. J. E. Reed, Draftsman; Mr. Hyde, Apothecary; and Mr. S. P. Singer, Clerk.

*From Singapore.*—Mr. W. Storm, Merchant; Mr. Farquhar; and Mr. Julius Pagett, Assistant to Dr. Wallich.

### Administrations to Estates.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey, late of Culentta, Widow, deceased—Mr. Peter Watson.

Lieutenant William Hales, late of Nusseerabad, in the Province of Oude, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—James Young, Esq.

Mr. David Turnbull, late an Assistant Surgeon in the Honorable Company's Bengal Establishment, deceased—David Clark, John Smith, and Henry Mercer, Esquires.

John Taylor, Esq. late of Calentta, deceased—Mrs. Jane Taylor, Widow.

Havannes Hyrapiet, late of Sydabad, deceased—Mannassakan Vardan, of the same place.

### Marriage.

On the 30th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. PARSON, Mr. GEORGE EDWARD MULLINS, to Miss JANE CLARISSA, eldest Daughter of the late CHARLES GEORGE MULLINS, Esq. of the Court of Requests.

